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PUBLISHED IN WESTERN PENNA.
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KING, REED & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE WAR!

The French Strategy!

GERMAN COUNTER MOVEMENT.

Paris Doubly Invested!

WAR ON THE BELGIAN BORDER!

From Garibaldi's Camp!

THE RUSSIA BUSINESS!

War Feeling Subsiding!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

GENERAL WAR NOTES.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—*The Shipping Gazette* mentions that French produce, fabrics, wines &c. may be bought now in France at fabulously low prices, owing to the war and barbarization of commerce.

Odo Russell dined with the Crown Prince of Prussia on Sunday.

The Times, of Wednesday, editorially on a hopeless mission to effect an armistice.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* says Russia errs in thinking the neutrality of the Black Sea a question of life. It is the traditional policy of France.

THE WAR NEAR THE BELGIAN BORDER.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Luxemburg *Echo* says the Franc-Tireurs have been successful in several encounters with Uhlans lately near the border. Many of the latter have been killed. More than one thousand Uhlans have lately been driven into Belgium, where they were at once disarmed.

The siege of Montmedy continues. The garrison made a successful sortie on the 17th. Five hundred Germans were either killed, wounded or captured. The besiegers have since withdrawn beyond the five of fortress.

SIEGE OF THIONVILLE.

LUXEMBURG, November 22.—The bombardment of Thionville by the Prussians is very active to-day.

[Special to the N. Y. World.]

STRATEGICAL MOVEMENTS OF THE GERMAN ARMIES—AN OUTER LINE OF INVESTMENT OF PARIS.

LONDON, Nov. 22. A special dispatch to the New York *World*, dated Berlin, Nov. 22d, says that according to the latest information received from the seat of war, the movements were directed to the formation of a second outer line of investment to cover the operation of the inner line. The strategic plan of Auvilles is understood at Versailles and has been met by a counter movement. With the capture of Orleans, Gen. D'Aurelles de Paladine has extended his lines both north and south, intending to enclose the Germans on both flanks. Gen. Chanzy has extended his right wing to the falling back at the same time towards Paris. Gen. D'Aurelles' line extends from Le Mans to Vendome, Chateaudun, Orleans and Nevres. His main body rests along this line, while it is feared that a large section of his army has been diverted by the novel naval movement. This line also extends from Orleans to Angerville and in a triangle wherein Vendome, Orleans and Angerville form the angles. Beyond this line extends from Chateau Neuf through Chartres and Etampes to Fontenebleau.

RUSSIA LIKELY TO WITHDRAW HER PRETENSIONS.

The belief in Downing street is that Russia, in deference to the united opinion of the great powers, will withdraw the pretensions announced by Gortschakoff's note, and express her willingness to refer the question at issue to a conference, which will not be summoned before the termination of the armistice. It is believed in the same quarters that Italy will join Austria and England in resisting Russia.

There is no truth in the report that Turkey is negotiating with Russia.

THE ARMISTICE QUESTION.

In regard to an armistice between the French and Germans the same difficulty as before holding the elections, viz: the difficulty about the provisioning of Paris during the truce.

DANISH REPRESENTATIVES.

Two Danish deputies, Kregger and Abiman, have been elected to the Prussian Parliament for North Schleswig by a large majority.

QUIETUDE IN PARIS.

A telegram from Brussels, to-day's date, says a Paris letter, dated the 19th, which came by balloon, states that the city is quiet and perfect order prevails.

THANKS TO THE CZAR.

LONDON, November 22.—A special correspondent of the *Tribune*, telegraphing from St. Petersburg, says: The city government yesterday sent a letter of thanks to the Emperor for Gortschakoff's circular.

FROM GARIBALDI'S COMMAND.

The Tribune correspondent at Garibaldi's headquarters, Autun, writing under date of 20th, says: The reported quarrel between Garibaldi and the Franc-Tirours is utterly unfounded. Large numbers of the latter throng the camp daily, anxious to be enrolled under the General's son's command. From Marseilles and the Departments of Jura and Isere hundreds of fresh recruits for the battalions can be supplied. The General is in good condition and spirits. His troops have greatly improved.

Other Cable Dispatches.

ENGLAND.

LE HAVRE, November 22.—The yacht Cambria, from New York, arrived at Cowes this morning. She had a very tough passage. The weather was very severe off Cape Clear.

Throughout Great Britain we have had cold rain all night. The telegraph is working badly.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—A labor strike occurred at Limerick to-day. No violence has been reported as yet, but the police are taking every precaution to prevent it.

SPAIN.

THE KING SLAIN.

MADRID, November 22.—The *Imparcial* says the formal acceptance of the Spanish Crown by the Duke Aosta was received in this city on Monday last. The Duke will leave for Carthagena for Genoa on next Friday.

ITALY.

PARLIAMENT ELECTIONS.

FLORENCE, November 22.—The returns from the elections for new members of Parliament are not all in yet, but enough have been received, however, to warrant the statement that the Government has been sustained by an immense majority.

CUBA.

HAVANA, November 22.—Several insurgents have lately been killed in Cinco Villas district. Many more have surrendered to the military, and these were the Liberato Lieva and Matiel Imrego, leaders of insurrectionary bands. The *Diario* reports Bombetto dead.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 22, 4.30 P. M.—Consols, 92¾ for money and 92⅞ for account. Erie, 19½; Illinois, 111. Great Western, 28. Breadstuffs declining. Wheat, spring, 10s 10d; old, 7s 2d; winter, 10s 8d; old, 7s 2d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22.—Cotton active; Uplands, 12¼d; Orleans, 12¼d; sales, 12,000; Surats and Dhollerahs, 11¼d; sales, 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat, No. 2 Chicago spring, 10s 3d. Common rosin, 5s 6d. Spirits turpentine, 29s 6d. Petroleum, refined, 1s 1d; spirits, 10d. Tallow, 43s. Corn, 35s 6d; new, 35s 6d. Pork, 80s. Lard, 57s. Bacon, 39s. Cheese, 75s 6d. Linseed oil, 32s 6d. Rosin, 16s. Beeswax, 76s. Sugar, 32s 6d@33s 6d. Coffee, 45s.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 22.—U. S. 5-20's 88¾ for 1865.

Fatalities Men—A Young Girl Reported Dead.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, November 22.—A most unfortunate drowning accident came to light to-day, disclosing another chapter of the mystery and perfidy of man. A young girl of highly creedit able family, who has been missing three weeks and whose disappearance could not be ascertained by the sharpest detectives, was brought home last night by a woman. The woman is now in a high delirium. A powerful medicine was administered and she was restored for a few hours, during which it was made manifest that the girl had been seduced by a wealthy married man holding a high social position, and who, to escape the just and expectant house, where an abortion was performed by two physicians of good standing; and that when the operation had proved fatal, the body of the victim had been exhausted, she was found some almost a raving maniac. The names of the parties concerned are withheld for the present, as it is thought more in the interest of justice that the girl had been seduced by a wealthy married man holding a high social position; was reported dead, and will doubtless be modified before its passage.

—A disastrous fire occurred at Mound City, yesterday morning. Three frame houses were burned, the most valuable of which was owned by Mrs. Rawlings, of Jeffersonville, Ind., and occupied by John H. Smoot and Harry Bowers. The loss on buildings and stocks is considerable. The United States Navy buildings which narrowly escaped destruction. Loss about $3,000; amount of insurance unknown.

Boss Suit—"Professor" Sustained.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, Nov. 22.—The Executive Committee of the Red Stocking Club have issued a circular to the members announcing the determination not to employ a professional nine for 1871. They say the experience of the past two years has led them to conclude it to be more wise to expend with a nine as is necessary to hire professional players, amounting to $6,000 or $8,000. They further say the management of the games tends to intemperance, dissipation and jealousies among the players, and worse than all such a course would please the ball to fall or make a too heavy drain on members. They think the proposed course will tend greatly to develop base ball talent with a result in more interesting and exciting games. The amongst the club is at present free of debt. The members of the late professional nine are already separating.

Steamer Burned at Philadelphia.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—The steamer City of Wilmington, moored to the wharf at Wilmington, took fire this morning at her wharf. The steamer arrived last night with some seventy passengers and a large amount of freight. The boat is a total loss. Passengers all saved, and it is feared some of them were unable to escape. The steamer was a large side wheel passenger and freight steamer, built in old, and owned by a company in Bridgeton, New Jersey, but was at this place and this city she made trips weekly. The loss is estimated at $60,000. No insurance.

Only one passenger on the steamer City of Bridgeton is missing. Her name, Miss Hutton, has not been given. Others have had narrow escapes.

The Baltimore papers announce the sale of the freights of the steamer City of Baltimore City Gas Light Company, for $1,000,000, to S. D. Husted, representing New York and Brooklyn capitalists. The stockholders retain their surplus fund, $700,000.

—Monday the steamer Magdala, a rakish built craft of 500 tons, arrived at New York from Rotterdam and Antwerp, with 1,000 tons and a cargo of new tea, valued at $850,000, and 37 bales of silk, valued at $60,000. The Magdala sailed from Shanghai on the 16th of August.

—Hon. Julius Avery, who was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Sixth district of Illinois at the last election, against Gen. B. C. Cook, died at his residence in Ottawa, yesterday morning. His disease was typhoid fever and heart disease. His age was thirty-nine.

—An ordinance has been introduced into the Common Council of Cincinnati to regulate the street charges, providing a charge of three cents per mile, and fares can be purchased for one hundred tons, and four dollars on all vehicles under one hundred tons. The ordinance was read twice, and will doubtless be modified before its passage.

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The National Convention at Cleveland.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, November 22—The Woman's Suffrage Convention assembled to-day.

Col. Higgenson addressed the Convention in a few remarks. He said: The West had the controlling influence of the gathering and had greater influence than all the South. Those who are here now from distant States, are but a handful, being only strong in their good will. This is the first birth day of the Association. During the past year our Association has done nothing to blush for, and if it has not transformed the world, has not put into its coffers money enough to make change, our executive committee has been well at work for the past year. If any thing has been done wrong, now is the golden moment to correct it. Formerly this Association was called one of woman's rights. This was the first name, and to obtain these rights was the first main object. The ballot is first called for, because it is the immediate prerogative which will destroy all irregularities between the position of the two sexes. Woman must be established equally with man in all colleges and in all businesses, and then there are many other points which can afterwards be settled. Then in regard to marriage and divorce there must be changes, and when these are the same in every State the work of the Woman Suffrage Association is done to a certain point, and other reforms must be delegated to other Associations. We are here today of those small radical parties which make up revolution in the world. New and small parties are always ready to catch at new issues. The parties in power are all conservative. Even the element of the dominant now they had it in their power to put good men in power, to enter the jury box or close drawings, nothing short of military power could take the ballot from them. The party is now sweeping into power and soon will begin to take the ballot from the weak.

Mrs. Lucy Stone, chairman of the Executive Committee, then read the report of the Executive Committee.

The great object of the American Woman Suffrage Association is to secure the ballot for woman. Through the power this will give she may take a high stand, free to use every gift and faculty she possesses, subject only to the law of benevolence. The organization has been fairly successful in securing public sympathy and respect for our ideas. The very names of its officers give confidence, and the increasing confidence the cause has received large accession of strength. We have already nine auxiliary State societies. Each of these has held conventions. Some have organized county and local societies. All have circulated tracts and petitions, which have formed local societies, Indiana twenty-five, Massachusetts five. These States have had a force of excellent speakers in the field, who, with rare self-forgetfulness, have worked as only those can who work with whole-hearted faith for immortal principles. Under the auspices of this Association a canvass was made in the State of Vermont. The sole reason which induced the Executive Committee to undertake the special work was that the Judiciary Committee of Censors had submitted a proposition that henceforth women may vote and with no other restriction a than are prescribed in men. A Vermont State Woman Suffrage Association was organized auxiliary to the American Association. Very full of confidence and women's strong and self reliant, with a good common school education, and we trust, in another generation, a full and free question on the right side. There has been steady progress in our ideas during the whole year. By the census returns, which was in January, and since consolidated with the Woman's Advocate of Ohio, is constantly increasing the number of subscribers. Several new subscribers having been added within a single month. The Michigan University has given equal privileges to women. Antioch College, Mass., has made a bequest for the establishment of a college for women. Mr. Simmonds, of Boston, has given $50,000 to establish a suitable young women to learn trades and professions by which they can support themselves. Wyoming has excluded the suffrage to women, who now vote on the same terms as men, and the results are all that could be desired. Utah stands likewise. The legislatures of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio and Missouri each gave a respectful hearing to the petitioners. The vote in the Ohio legislature stood 61 in favor to 51 against, so near was our question to being submitted. One of the most significant signs of the times is the fourth plank in the platform of the Republican party in Massachusetts. Their State Convention unanimously admitted Miss Lucy Stone and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who were regularly admitted delegates from the towns of Melrose and West Brookfield. This is the first time women have been allowed to represent men in a political State Convention. The next step will be that women will be admitted to membership in the State Legislature. Meanwhile the Massachusetts western woman suffrage Association has been formed during the past year also an independent State society in Michigan. The National Woman suffrage Association has been merged in the union society. Thus it appears that in all quarters there is more or less agitation of our question.

The financial report for the year showed receipts $38,518; Expenditures $111,158.

Judge Bradwell of Chicago, presented the following letter, and took the chair, which was read to the Association:

Laura Curtis Bullard and others to the American Woman Suffrage Association: Friends and Co-workers—We, the undersigned, a committee appointed by the Union Woman Suffrage Society of New York, May, 1870, to confer with you on the subject of merging the two organizations into one, respectfully report that we have had a full agreement no difference exists between the objects and methods of the two Societies, nor any good reason for keeping them apart. Second, that the Society we represent has invested us with full power to arrange with you a union of both under a single Constitution and Executive; third, that we ask you to appoint a committeee of equal number and authority with our own to consumate if possible this happy result.

Judge Bradwell made a few remarks on the subject of the letter, advocating a union of the two Associations and offered resolutions to that effect.

Mrs. C. Longley reported that in Ohio every desirable progress was manifested. Societies some thirty-two in number had been organized and everywhere the work went on well.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the Convention was called to order by the President, Lucy Stone. Attendance was large and the greatest interest manifested in the proceedings.

Miss Amanda Way read the report of the morning session which was approved.

No other business was before the meeting and Mrs. Lucy Stone was introduced and gave an interesting account of the course pursued by her and Mrs. Livermore in a Massachusetts Convention.

Mrs. Dr. Ferguson, of Indiana, was next introduced and spoke in a very easy and pleasing manner for about half an hour.

Judge Bradwell, of Chicago, made a short report of the condition of the Society in Illinois. He referred to the Constitutional Convention in Illinois, by which the Woman Suffrage bill of last year was favorably considered. By their action, every woman naturalized before January last could vote. As directed by the Supreme Court had given every right that could be desired on this ground. The people of Illinois believed women entitled to any rights enjoyed by men.

Remarks were made by Dr. Childs, Miss Amanda Way and others.

In the evening addresses were made by Merrain M. Cole, Judge Whitehead, H. M. Clark, Rebecca S. Nice and others.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Rev. T. T. Wierman, a well known Lutheran clergyman in New York, dropped dead of heart disease at his residence on Monday night.

—The Mont Cenis tunnel will be finished before January 1st. It's cost will be over thirty million dollars. The tunnel is the greatest triumph of engineering the world has yet seen.

—The Military Board, consisting of General Warren and Cols. Roberts and Merrill, who have been examining the Newport bridge, at Cincinnati, have gone to Louisville to do another that bridge.

—A Mr. Bailard, eighty years old, one of the wealthiest citizens of Jonesboro, Union county, Ind., was killed near Lotus Station, on the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad, being struck by a locomotive while attempting to cross the track.

—The second auction sale of city lots at Toledo, Ohio, yesterday, was an immense success, the sales aggregating over a hundred thousand dollars. The attendance of strangers was good and the bidding was spirited. The sale is to be continued.

—The Baltimore papers announce the sale of the freights of the steamer City of Baltimore City Gas Light Company, for $1,000,000, to S. D. Husted, representing New York and Brooklyn capitalists. The stockholders retain their surplus fund, $700,000.

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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Preparing the Capitol for Congress—Tax on Newsstock Central Railroad Scrip—Department Reports—Utah Governorship—Political Gossip—Examination of Army Officers—General Indian Council—The Defaulting Paymasters—South Carolina Election Frauds—National Bank Currency—Navy Engineer Killed—Census of Colored Population—The President's Message Completed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.

PREPARING FOR CONGRESS.

There are marked improvements going forward at the Capitol, in anticipation of the assembling of Congress. The ventilation of both Houses has been materially improved, and the upholsterers, painters and carpenters have been busy in the several committee rooms and other apartments. The grounds have also been extended and improved. New carpet, costing nearly four thousand dollars, supplies the place of the old one in the Senate Chamber, and about one thousand dollars more, and throughout the building workmen have been engaged for several weeks, making ready for the coming session, under provisions of an act of Congress which was passed last July.

THE RAILROAD SCRIP TAX.

Commodore Vanderbilt, Aug. Schell, H. O. Clark and others comprising a railroad delegation arrived here this morning and called at the fast mail train at 4 o'clock and remained in the afternoon, where they had an interview of nearly an hour with Acting Commissioner Douglass, Solicitor Snyder and Mr. Wilson, of the law division, on the subject of assessment tax upon what is known as the eighty per cent. dividend declared by the New York Central Railroad. They said the reason why they had not heretofore made a statement of the facts in the case, or furnished the most capable of giving it, the book-keeper, was obliged to go to Europe for the benefit of his heal h, and on his return commenced to work, but was taken sick, and Mr. Webb asked a postponement of the matter until his recovery. The Acting Commissioner thought that that time had sufficiently elapsed, and that the Collector of Internal Revenue would be instructed to suspend the collection of the tax till the first of January next, after which time, if considered, by which time the delegation promised to have the facts, either through the bookkeeper or some other source, in readiness. It was asked whether the Bureau would not decide on the law in advance, so that the Assessor would not be held responsible, but the Commissioner replied that the Bureau preferred to hear the facts before giving a decision. The delegation then left to make arrangements for the purpose of procuring an extension of the time to about the first of January. The delegation may have another interview to-day.

THE DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

Among the annual reports finished and ready to be presented to Congress are those of the Secretary of the Interior, which was issued in the hands of President before Cox's retirement, the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, Indian Affairs, General Land Office, Audit and Comptroller, Light House, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of War and the Postmaster General are still engaged on their reports. The report of Delano, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is unusually short. He makes very few recommendations.

The Postmaster General will devote much space to the mail steamship question, and will recommend the adoption of the policy of liberal similar to those now in use in England and Germany. He will not devote much space to the subject of the Pacific mail, but in favor to sl against, so near was our question to being submitted. One of the most significant signs of the times is the fourth plank in the platform of the Republican party in Massachusetts. Their State Convention unanimously admitted Miss Lucy Stone and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who were regularly admitted delegates from the towns of Melrose and West Brookfield. This is the first time women have been allowed to represent men in a political State Convention. The next step will be that women will be admitted to membership in the State Legislature. Meanwhile the Massachusetts western woman suffrage Association has been formed during the past year also an independent State society in Michigan. The National Woman suffrage Association has been merged in the union society. Thus it appears that in all quarters there is more or less agitation of our question.

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NEW YORK CITY.

Election Irregularities—Bank Draft Fraud Case—New Foundland Annexation Project—Navigation Company Suspension—Arrest for Perjury—Cloth Firm Failure.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 22, 1870.

ELECTION IRREGULARITIES.

Deputy United States Marshal Anderson last evening succeeded in arresting the noted "Fatty Bell," of the Eighth ward, upon a warrant issued by Commissioner Davenport, charging him with, while acting as Inspector of an election in the ninth district of the Eighth ward, having adjourned the session of the Board of Inspectors from six o'clock in the afternoon to nine o'clock in the evening; also, with refusing to canvass the votes in the order required by law, and refusing to allow the United States Supervisors of Election to supervise the canvassing of the votes and attach the protest to the certificates of the number of votes cast. The accused was committed to the Ludlow street jail, and will be brought before the Commissioner to-morrow for examination.

FRAUDULENT DRAFT CASE.

In St. Louis, in December, 1866, a man giving the name of J. C. Garnett called in the National Bank of that city and asked for two drafts upon New York, one for five dollars and the other for a thousand dollars. On receiving he wished them to pay a draft in the latter city. The amounts of these drafts, both of which were on the Ninth National Bank of this city, were changed to $2,315 and $2,716, and the name on the former was changed to J. C. Sadler. One of them was received by the Bank of America, in New York, from the First National Bank of Louisiana for collection. On being presented at the Ninth National Bank both drafts were paid. The changes were so well executed as not to be apparent upon careful examination. The Ninth National Bank was not informed of the alteration until March 8th, when the drafts were returned, but repayment was refused. Suit was then instituted against the two banks on which they presented the drafts, and that against the Bank of America was tried yesterday before Judge Johnson. The jury rendered a verdict against the application for the dismissal of the complaint, on the ground that the Ninth National Bank should have detected the forgery at an earlier date and have given defendants notification sooner. Plaintiff was finally allowed to withdraw a juror, and the argument of all costs thus far, and thus have an opportunity to try the case over again.

NEWFOUNDLAND ANNEXATION SCHEME.

Newfoundlanders living in New York and Brooklyn propose to organize a Union society and adopt every available means of agitating the cause of annexation of Newfoundland. The Newfoundlanders in Boston are about to form a co-operative union by which they hope to create an element that will stimulate into life the annexation sentiment of their own country and those of other British provinces. They will meet in this city or Brooklyn with a few weeks and draw up a declaration of their sentiments in reference to the cause they are advocating, and transmit it to Newfoundland. Boston will organize shortly. He traveled the entire distance in a canvas-covered wagon drawn by three horses.

The Bethlehem *Times* says: "We are compelled to state that there are no less than 1,000 boys, ranging from 12 to 16 years old, on our streets on Saturday night in a drunken condition."

OVERHOLT & Co., of Fayette county, paid $20,000 Revenue tax last month. They have a capacity of 1,000 bushels of rye per day, and they employ twenty-five hands at the distillery.

NEARLY all the members elect to the next Legislature have secured hotel or popular boarding house accommodations for the coming winter in Harrisburg. Nearly forty rooms are already have already been engaged for the session.

IN VENANGO City, on Saturday afternoon, a railroad man named Abner Davis, of Port Richmond, while he was instantly killed while standing on a box car by being struck by a bridge under which he was passing. The train was running at the rate of 30 miles per hour.

SOME one names Gen. Kane, of Buck-tail fame, as a suitable candidate for Governor on behalf of the Republican ticket.

MRS. ELLEN CHRISTY, aged 75 years, wife of John Christy, of Northumberland county, died suddenly on Saturday evening, the 5th.

R. LYLE WHITE ESQ., has been presented with a magnificent cane, from his late employees of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

SOLOMON LONG, a livery stable keeper of Norristown, committed suicide on Monday by shooting himself through the body.

THE Second Temple of Philadelphia have petitioned Mayor Fox to enforce the laws relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors.

AT Dunmore the cattle disease still continues its ravages among the cows. The entire number that have died during the season is twenty-eight.

TUNKHANNOCK, since the terrible conflagration at that place, a short time ago, has totally interdicted the construction of other than brick buildings.

FRANK KEELIN, a resident of Middletown, was instantly killed at Harrisburg, on Saturday morning, while engaged in coupling two cars loaded with lumber.

OUR Methodist friends at Philipsburg purchased a passenger steel bell, but a trial proved its utter worthlessness, and it was replaced by one made of bell-metal.

A VERY handsome new Baptist Church, costing $18,500, exclusive of a valuable lot on which the edifice stands,—was dedicated at Coatesville, Pa., last week.

SEVEN hundred and sixty breech-loading rifles were received with the State arsenal on Monday, being about the first lot, we believe, ever in possession of the Commonwealth.

ZACHARIAH FACKLER, of Dauphin, who had one of his legs injured by the Millersburg train two weeks ago, and who had the limb amputated on Sunday last, died on Monday night.

HENRY URICH, now a resident of Indiana, is on a visit to his native county in this State. He traveled the entire distance in a canvas-covered wagon drawn by three horses.

THE

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort 93¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 1[illegible]

MARYLAND gave a Democratic majority at the recent election, of 18,000. This was considered a great Democratic triumph. But what are the *facts* in the case? Maryland is fast becoming less and less reliable to Democracy. We annex a table of the Democratic majorities in that State for the past four years:

Majority in 1867	41,712
" " 1868	31,919
" " 1869	29,342
" " 1870	18,000

It will be seen by this table that since the year 1867, the majority of the Democratic party has been getting less and less, until in 1870 there is a falling off of some 23,000 votes from 1867, and of over 11,000 votes from 1869.

FREE TRADERS are about starting five newspapers for the special advocacy of Governor Hoffman for President, and for free trade. The localities selected are Albany, San Francisco, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and Cincinnati. It is said that the capital stock is to be one hundred thousand dollars for each paper, making five hundred thousand dollars in all, and that Fish, Jr., and the Erie Railroad supply the funds. Nothing is being left undone by these advocates of free trade to secure success, and we do not quite understand the lethargy on the part of Protectionists. The advantages derived from the thorough diffusion of free trade doctrines, in newspapers all over the Union, are obvious, and if our protectionists are wise they will counteract these efforts by meeting fire with fire.

THE following table compiled by S. R. Ruggles and C. S. Hazard of the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition, gives the produce of grain in the countries named. It includes all cereals but rice. The United States will probably increase the amount of grain produced to 2,000,000,000 bushels in 1870:

	Bushels.
Russia	1,320,497,500
Finland and Poland	135,000,000
Germany	739,200,774
France	710,699,379
Austria	426,699,000
Great Britian and Ireland	355,053,300
Sweden and Norway	62,000,000
Denmark	23,500,000
Belgium	64,367,800
Holland	36,735,000
Switzerland	17,250,000
Portugal	29,500,367
Spain	120,000,000
Italy	187,340,957
Greece	9,200,000
Roumanian and Servia	150,000,000
European Turkey	110,000,000
United States, 1860	1,231,428,453

WHY IS IT that it has become almost a rule without an exception, that at every place of amusement, some of the audience seem especially desirous to rush out at the close of the performance but before the scene has ended. It is especially annoying to those who desire to sit still and see what is to be seen and hear what is to be heard, and there is really no excuse for it. Again and again we have witnessed some of the finest passages of a whole play completely destroyed in effect by a few individuals who desire to get near the door, so that they may rush down stairs when the curtain falls. It is not only annoying to the audience, but it is annoying to those who are engaged in the rendition of any piece. We do not hope that this article will be of any benefit in putting an end to this practice, for where the common sense of those few individuals has failed to teach the fact that the act is one totally destitute of all courtesy to the rest of the audience, we suppose an intimation of this kind will fail of all good effect. Still, however, with the hope that it arises more from thoughtlessness than anything else, we submit to the few, whether they cannot tolerate a little inconvenience, if any there be in getting out into the street, for the sake of the rest of the audience who desire to sit still until the performance is over.

BOLTING.

The New York *Tribune*, in answer to our article on "Bolting" as a remedy for political evils, argues that we begin at the wrong end—that the cause of the troubles in New York dates back ten years instead of two, that corruption in the party was the cause of the bolting that followed, and that if bolting is to be cured, we must first cure the corruption that caused it.

As to the alleged corruption existing as far back as 1860, we do not care to go into any investigation just now. "Every man," says Solomon, "is just in his own cause, but his neighbor cometh and searcheth him." It would be an endless task, to hear, now, both sides on the question raised by the *Tribune*. We do not say the *Tribune* is wrong in its allegations; we only say that there are two sides to that question as to all others, and that it will avail nothing, now, to re-open these old sores.

The one great question to which we wished to call attention in our former article was, "what good has come from Bolting?" Admit, for the sake of the argument, that there was cause for dissatisfaction, in local legislation, as far back as ten years ago; has Bolting cured it? These are the practical questions to be considered, now; and we are sure that our Republican friends in New York, after looking back over their history for the last ten years will answer that no good has come to them from Bolting, and that Bolting has neither cured nor removed the evils complained of. All that it has done has been to aggravate the spirit of action; to plant new causes of dissatisfaction, and to lay the foundation of new evils, which go on reproducing themselves, year after year, *ad infinitum*.

But the *Tribune* says, the corrupt men aimed at by the Bolters are beaten. Yes, but by men as bad as they, every whit. A Democrat supplants a Republican charged with being corrupt, in a Republican county, and the Democrat turns out as bad, in actual fact, as the man he supplants was merely charged to be. What is gained? The Republicans gain a local fraud, which it will take years to extinguish; the Democrats gain a member of Congress or the Legislature, and the cause of public purity gains nothing.

We admit all that can be said about the necessity of nominating good men for office. We go with the *Tribune* in that so far as it can go. But if the party fails to come, at the first, or second or third trial, up to our ideal on that score, we say "Try, try again." The remedy is in persistent trying, and within the party organization. Bolting of nominations, because they do not come up to our standard, we insist is no remedy. Experience has demonstrated this. One bolt inevitably begets another. If the good men, appointed at the partial failure of their force at change, bolt this year, defeat the ticket, and next year come into control of the party, they will find as they have already invariably found, that their opponents can bolt as well as they, and that the spirit of revenge is as potent in politics as in everything else. The whole history of the party in New York, where bolting has been persistently tried, shows this to be true. The Republican party of that State, after ten years of a trial of the remedy, finds itself to-day torn with internal dissensions, and a new crop of grievances on hand to be redressed next year or the first opportunity.

The true remedy for all political evils within any political party is in the primary meetings. There, only, can reform begin, and there only can it be made successful. If the evil to be remedied is a recent one or not deeply imbedded, the first effort of determined men to uproot it will be successful, and if it is older and more firmly rooted a second or a third trial may be necessary. Persistence at that point is sure to be successful, and it leaves no fends behind it. But Bolting does; it strikes at the very foundation of parties, and no party can maintain its organization where that spirit is encouraged.

A full consideration of this interesting question would lead us into a longer discussion than we care to engage in. We are satisfied with having called attention to the fact that, no matter what the provocation, the result of Bolting is evil, and only evil, and that continually, and it is time therefore to abandon it as a political remedy. A tree is known by its fruit. Men do not gather grapes from thorns nor figs from thistles; and a tree that produces only thorns is fit only to be hewn and cast into the fire.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The success of the Republican party may be correctly estimated by the strength of the charges its opponents array against it. When it is remembered, that after ten years of almost supreme power, after a series of acts that were violent innovations on the old system of government, after abolishing slavery, crushing a rebellion, and giving to the colored man the rights of citizenship, in a word, after the exercise of an unrestricted power for ten years, the Democratic party has been compelled to call on the aid of revenue reformers, and raise a *new issue*, not in the most remote manner connected with the cardinal principles of Republicanism as laid down in conventions, the success of the Republican party must be thoroughly established as a fact, in the mind of every man. How utterly weak and destitute of strength must our opponents be, when forced to accept such a position. Never in the history of any party have there been more occasions when statesmanship was demanded, or when great caution was necessary. From the origin of the Republican party up to the present hour, its efforts have been turned to the destruction of everything standing in the way of universal liberty. From the first hour of its existence, it has been harrassed and beset by a watchful and vigilant enemy, who hesitated not to misrepresent and distort every act performed. From the day of its birth in Kansas, it has struggled successfully against an unprincipled foe.

It would scarcely be thought to be within the range of possibility, that during all this time it has so jealously watched and acted for the very best interests of our people, that malevolence should find no criminal and corrupt flaw belonging to it as a body. And yet such is the fact. Whenever an attempt has been made heretofore to defeat it, the Democratic party has resorted to appeals of passion and of prejudice, and has always failed. With an opportunity, seldom if ever offered, during the draft, with desolate homes in the back ground, and death standing in the foreground, Democracy went forth with its pitiable pictures, and failed. With taxation, and negro suffrage, money and prejudice, to aid it in urging a change of political power, it again failed. And now, with the lessons of the past before its eyes, with the knowledge that the Republican party had carried on its great work without leaving behind it one principle that could be successfully attacked, it absolutely abandons all old issues, cries aloud let the "dead past bury its dead," and comes once more before the people on an issue entirely new, and one not connected either directly or indirectly with the war, or in any way germinating therefrom. The success of the Republican party in having carried out its cardinal principles, could not possibly be measured by a most certain test. Democracy claims no victory over reconstruction, rebellion, taxation or universal suffrage, but flaunts a triumph in the late elections, through the advocacy of free trade, and by the assistance of revenue reformers. No matter to what journal one may turn, no matter in what district it may have occurred, wherever there was a straight-out Democratic majority without some local, petty, personal difficulties in the Republican ranks, it will be found that revenue reform and free trade are claimed by the Democracy to have been the source and cause of the victory. This is a commendation to the Republican party, totally unknown to any political organization heretofore, and a fact that should give strength to every Republican in keeping the party intact.

And while this is true of the party, as a body, it is a further cause for Republican pride, when we test the success of the Administration, by the charges our opponents have arrayed against it. We undertake to assert that a President never had such foolish and frivolous charges urged against him, as has General Grant. So weak, trifling and silly have they been, that their very presence is strong evidence that no grave charges can be made. "The President visits Long Branch." What a body of printers' ink has been used in publishing this terrible (!) accusation. "He is fond of horses." "He has appointed relatives to office." He relieved the Cabinet of a member that offered his voluntary resignation. He warned the Republicans of Missouri not to invite discussion among them. These are the charges, and a single glance at them is sufficient to beget contempt for these silly efforts to make capital against an administration. The Metzerrahan case was, for a while, regarded by the Democracy as almost a Providential interposition, and they made so much out of it, that when the facts became known, they found they had only ruined the one they sought to defend. As with the party, so has it been with the Administration. Every attempt to create prejudice has failed, and the President stands before the people only as a wise and prudent man, whose policy has relieved the nation of an immense amount of debt and taxation.

But even the proclaimed Democratic triumph is a fraud. There has been none, but on the contrary there have been positive Democratic losses, in the actual strength of the party. It is no test whatever to select places where there were discussions in the Republican ranks. Those discussions were local, and temporary, and under the excitement of a Presidential campaign will not exist. We do not depend on our own assertion for this, but the facts to which every one may have recourse. There is one, however, that settles this point, and to which we refer.

[illegible] Democracy on the basis of Republican discussions made its calculations for a working majority in the Forty-second Congress. The truth however is that it is to-day, instead of having anything like a working majority, holding out *bribes* to Republicans in order to get control of the House. This is most certainly a lamentable failure, and a positive proof that they have been disappointed and defeated in their expectations. Forced in order to gain power, to sully their honor, to barter away their principles, to degrade and shame their party, by holding out bribes to renegades. Will it do hereafter for the Democracy to prate about corruption? Will it do for it to assail the Republican party with the want of moral principle, when it, beggared of success frowns and cringes before what it hopes may prove Republican renegades, and offers them bribes to induce them to act corruptly? Such however have been and are the past and present triumphs of the Democratic party. What Republican, as he looks back over the progress of this government under Republican rule, will not feel a glow of pride over success, and a prescience of a victory in 1872.

THE Hamilton (Canada) *Times* learns that Mr. C. W. Brydges has completed an arrangement with the Corporation of Brantford, to remain with the Shortline and Air-line Branch, Line [illegible] to retain his present position and salary [illegible] other [illegible] for the purpose of the [illegible] Company, and that he will [illegible] to the [illegible] of the Company. The [illegible] Mr. Brydges is also [illegible] of the Air-line Railway, and [illegible] with the Great Western Company, [illegible] a branch of which is to run from the [illegible] of the Shortline, and terminate at Brantford. Mr. Brydges has been formerly offered [illegible]

BRIEF TOPICS.

UHLANS DEFEATED.

The Paris *Figaro* writes that some thirty Uhlans came into the little French town of Demedy, and rode up to the Mairie, as usual, making extraordinary demands and threatening to pillage the town unless their demands were complied with. The men were all absent from the place, or had made themselves invisible, and so they were met by the wife of the Mayor, who told them they would obtain nothing. The Uhlans were now about to carry out their threats, when they noticed that the crowd of women that had gathered around them was gradually assuming gigantic proportions. The looks of the fair creatures were, moreover, by no means amiable, and the practised eye of the Lieutenant in command could detect the gleam of ugly weapons and missiles in the hands of the Amazons. The situation was becoming decidedly uncomfortable. Thirty fatigued men against about fifteen hundred enraged, frantic women would have been rather an unequal struggle. So our Uhlans deemed discretion the better part of valor, and commenced to withdraw slowly, saying that a large force of their comrades near by would retaliate any violence offered by non-combatants. Now the women broke forth into a fearful shout of triumph, and showers of missiles were hurled at the unlucky Uhlans as they tried to press through the crowd with their horses. Behind them, around them, in front of them, was a dense crowd of infuriated women who clung to their bridles and assailed them with broomsticks, pokers and other impromptu weapons, while they gave them pet names by no means calculated to flatter their vanity. Things were becoming serious, when luckily the lieutenant espied a street which was comparatively empty. He gave the bugler a signal to sound the charge, and pressing their spurs into the flanks of their horses, the Uhlans broke away from their tormentors by a sudden movement which prostrated the nearest women to the ground, and riding over all that opposed them, they gained the open street. The shouts of triumph were now changed into shouts of fury, and the whole crowd swayed after the Prussians who were trying to get out of the town. On all sides the windows of the houses on the narrow street flew open and missiles of a nameless character, as well as more dangerous weapons, were hurled upon the cavalrymen, and the latter thanked their stars when they succeeded at last in getting out of the town.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

The *Journal of Chemistry* says: Notwithstanding that a million of soldiers belonging to the French and Prussian armies have been trampling down and laying waste the magnificent vineyards in all the great champagne district around Rheims, Epernay, etc., the price of the wine has not been affected in the least in this country. So extensive and destructive have been the military operations in the department of which Rheims is the most important city, that the vintage this year is almost a total loss, and the wine-factors have to a great extent had their stocks of wine destroyed. Anyone would suppose this would produce a panic among dealers and consumers of the effervescing wines, but such is not the case. The truth is, in the manufacture of the beverages now sold as wine, the juice of the grape is of no account. A large part of that which is sold in this country is made from cheaper and more gross materials, and we suppose if the vintage would utterly fail abroad for twenty consecutive years, the supply of wine would not in the least diminish. Some time ago, when the terrible *oidium* destroyed the vine in Madeira for several years, and not a cask of wine was made upon the island, the supply of genuine Madeira was never greater or the price cheaper. Wine drinkers may take encouragement from these facts.

THE GERMAN CONFUSION OF TONGUES.

A Berlin correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes: It is amusing to get among a squad of soldiers as one sometimes finds them in the hospitals, and hear the difference and often confusion in their language. Many cannot understand each other at all, especially of those living in widely separated rural districts. The people of the cities and the educated classes speak the same language everywhere, yet even among these a Munich soldier uses words that a Berliner never heard. The Hamburgers are accused of speaking flat, the Saxons of singing, the East Provinces of a Polish, and others of a French accent, and so on, each thinking that he speaks the correct German, and being surprised that others speak differently. Germany offers a very Babel in its languages. This war is having a good effect—the opposite of that of the Babel scattering—of bringing the people together and working a unity in their manners and views. The unity of Germany would hardly be possible without some such previous unity of the people. We experienced some good from this source of our war, in breaking down sectional and sectarian differences; but here there is much more need of it, there being more difference in the customs within fifty square miles than one will find between the Atlantic and the Mississippi. Among the French, the difference is perhaps still greater, as the prisoners abundantly illustrate. Both French and Germans speak of the "literary" language (i. e., the grammatical) as quite distinct from the conversational.

DEFUNCT EPISTLES.

The unprofitable business of that melancholy institution, the Dead-Letter Office, is becoming very large. During the month of October no less than 327,816 undelivered letters were sent there to be disposed of. Only 164,541 of them could be returned, owing to the prevalence of endearing signatures, such as "affectionate husband," "dutiful daughter," "loving friend," "your adoring Charles," "your faithful Laura," &c., which give no clue to the sender, and to the fact that many letters come undated and illegibly postmarked. All without addresses are opened, burned, and the contents confiscated. In the letters returned there were, beside checks and drafts for large sums, cash in currency, amounting to $7,182.05, which the owners, after much tribulation, will receive. In the unreturnable letters, we may infer that there is an equal sum of money which the owners will never see again. The remedy for all this trouble, delay and loss is simple. Let the sender write his address plainly on the outside of the letter, and the postoffice will return it to him unopened if not called for with thirty days. Besides benefitting the individual, this plan, if generally adopted, would be a saving to the government, as it would reduce to an inconsiderable amount the present expenses of the Dead-Letter Office.

NEWSBOY'S HOME.

The Chicago *Post* says: An effort is about to be made to establish on a permanent basis a home for the Chicago newsboys. Two years ago, the first steps were taken and a building and a lot were secured on Quincy street; but the accommodations are inadequate, and the project must either be abandoned or new and substantial support be accorded to the management. It is proposed to erect a house costing $35,000, and by an endowment of a like additional sum, take the institution out of the list of charities. It is certainly unnecessary to say that Chicago serves her own interest in placing these boys under influences which will in time render them honest citizens. If permitted to continue their Arab life in the streets, the jail must sooner or later become the abode of many. The gentlemen in charge of the Home will so conduct it that not only temporary shelter, but education and mechanical training will be placed within the grasp of its inmates. A night school will be established and instruction given in the elementary sciences, while competent instructors will be procured to teach the leading trades. We bespeak attention to the project.

AN EQUESTRIAN DUEL.

In Vacuna, Colorado, election day, four herders from Northern Texas and three New Orleans gamblers were playing a game of poker, when a quarrel arose between Jep Bigger, a Texan, and Orestes Watrous, one of the gamblers, which it was decided to fight out with bowie knives on horseback. The combatants were divested of their coats and shirts, and their knives were bound to their right hands. They were then placed sixty yards apart, with orders to ride at each other full speed, passing on the left side. Both were splendid horsemen. Bigger was mounted on a clean limbed, fiery pony, a little over fourteen hands high, while Watrous rode a large "watch eyed," vicious roan. Eight times they hurled their horses upon each other, and each time fearful wounds were given with the terrible weapons, till at last Watrous, weakened by two ghastly stabs in the thigh, could not wield his knife, and Bigger drove his weapon into his heart. Bradford, another gambler, seeing his friend's fate, shot Bigger dead, when a free fight ensued with revolvers, and Bradford was killed and two others of the party badly wounded.

PRINCES GALORE.

The spacious *salle a manager* of the Hotel des Reservois, at Versailles, is long, lofty and handsomely decorated, with a mighty table at its further end, a mightier one in its centre, and a fringe of smaller tables spread along either side. The central board is daily surrouded by a joyous brotherhood of Princes, in such numbers that, as to day, the dimensions of the table, imposing though they be, prove frequently insufficient for the accommodation of their highnesses. In such cases a Crown Prince or two, with three or four Grand Dukes, and a Palatine thrown in for luck, are relegated to the side tables. Princes, with all constitutional reverence be it spoken, are rather a drug in our market. I could not say, to a dozen or so, how many are living here in hotels or private lodgings. Some of them do their own shopping in a small way, buy their trifling "emplettes" in the Rue Roche or the Street of Pump, choose their novels at the circulating library, and flirt with the pretty proprietress of that establishment. But hitherto the curious in monarchical manners and customs have had no chance here of seeing a real live King, even of ever so tiny a kingdom, in the act of buying a packet of note paper or cheapening a box of cigars.—*Cor. of London Telegraph.*

CONFLICT OF LAWS.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: Among the curiosities of the law none are more interesting than the contradictory opinions entertained by the courts of different countries. This conflict is the more singular in the United States, where, it might be supposed, the same conclusions would be drawn from the English common law, which constitutes the foundation of civil society in nearly all the States. A singular instance of the different views entertained as to the responsibility of railroad companies for the misconduct of their employees, has recently occurred in the conflicting decisions of the Supreme Courts of Michigan and of Massachusetts. Thus, the Supreme Court of Michigan has decided that the responsibility of a railroad company for the expulsion of a passenger from a train is not of the same description as the responsibility of the conductor who committed the act, and that for aggravations that may arise out of the wantonness and malice of the conductor, the company will not stand on the same footing with the agent. On the other hand, the Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that a railroad company is responsible for the willful misconduct of a servant towards a passenger, and is liable to exemplary damages by retaining the offending employe in its service after his misconduct is known.

UNDERGROUND TRAVEL.

New York is congratulating herself that at last the problem of rapid city transit has been solved for them by the construction of a railroad under Broadway, a portion of which has been completed and formally opened. The Broadway Underground Railway commences at the foundation lines of the splendid marble building on the corner of Warren street, and extends in a graceful curve directly down Broadway. The lower terminus is intended to be at South Ferry, but the present operating section only extends a little below the City Hall, near to the north end of the new postoffice premises, a distance of some three hundred feet. The bed of the railway is 21 feet below the surface of Broadway, and the diameter of the tunnel is nine feet. The passenger car is about the same size as the ordinary street cars. It is very tastefully fitted up, brilliantly lighted, and has seats for twenty-two persons. It is propelled by the atmospheric system; that is to say, by means of a strong blast of air which is supplied to the tunnel by a gigantic blowing machine.

A MURDERED NUN.

A beleagured correspondent writes from Paris: I regret to chronicle a very sad affair—perhaps the only serious offence that has disgraced the much-tried Paris since its investment. From the opening of the siege, the Sisters of Charity of the Hospital Cochin have distributed every day, to all poor persons who have called on them, milk for infants and the sick. A woman who lives in the neighborhood did not come for her usual supply the other day until a very late hour. She was informed by the Sisters that by this time very little milk was left, but that they would give her all they could spare. Her vessel was taken from her, and afterwards returned three quarters full. The woman became angry and insolent and upbraided the nuns for not keeping for her a proper allowance, as she came regularly every day. She went off, threatening with lively menaces the Sisters whose duty it was to distribute the milk among the poor. Next day she came back at the ordinary time and seemed in better even than before, shouting: "I must pay off that nun!" On the third day she contrived to insinuate herself—perhaps not too gently—into the passage that leads into the kitchen of the Sisters, and then snatching a flesh-knife from a table, she waylaid her charitable foe. When the Sister had finished the distribution of food and returned to the kitchen the woman plunged the knife into her breast, the effect being to injure fatally one of her lungs. For three or four days the poor nun lingered; on the fifth she died.

THE POPE'S HORSES.

The Pope has sold off his horses. This event has inspired the correspondent of the Westminster *Gazette*, in the Eternal City, to pen the following: "I can hardly bring myself to believe it. Those grand old black horses, which looked so dignified and benevolent, so conscious of the honor which fell to their lot above any horses in the world, with their solemn, ambling tramp, so associated in our minds with the delighted exclamation murmured all round our ears, '*Ecco il Papa! il Papa!*' * * * * *Benedizione Sante Padre! Benedizione!*' with the form of a father so dear to us, with the symbolic hues, smiling on us with upraised hands, and then borne away like a bright vision, and with all the ceremonies which told the distinctive characters of Rome. The grand old good natured black horses, with their sleek, shiny coats, which we have seen prancing up the Esquiline decked with fresh flowers, feathers and bells, to receive San Antonio's blessing in due form and order. Are we not to see them again? To what manner of use are they reduced?"

IMPEACHED.

HERE is the Masonic summons recently published in the *Opinione Nationale*. What the proceedings have been we are not informed:

Citation—In the name of outraged humanity—in the name of violated liberty of conscience—in the name of despised right and justice, the Free Masons William I., King of Prussia, and Frederick William Nicholas Charles of Prussia, Royal Hereditary Prince, are summoned to appear personally, or by representatives having some Masonic qualification, on the Saturday, the 29th of October, 1870, in the Masonic Hall, in 35 Rue Jean-Jacques Rousseau, at 7 o'clock in the evening, to answer the charge of perjury brought against them by the Parisian Free Masonry. Should they fail in coming forward, or in sending representatives officio defenders shall be appointed in their behalf, and proceedings shall be taken according to Masonic usages.

Orient of Paris, 21st of October 1870.

[Here follow the signatures of Venerables and delegates of the lodge.]

HEALTHY RECREATIONS.

As illustrative of the healthful influence of furnishing an attractive and elevating means of amusement and entertainment at such prices as will render them generally accessible to the poorest classes, the experience of the Crystal Palace in London is in point. For sixteen years that institution has been in operation under a wise and charitable management, by which musical entertainments and amusements of every sort have been furnished at a merely nominal expense to visitors, during which time 24,000,000, workmen and those of the poorer classes, have availed themselves of its privileges; and not more than a dozen cases of intemperance or irregularity have been reported by the police as connected with the numerous gatherings at the place.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

An Unpublished Letter.

The *Troy Press* prints the following letter not heretofore published, from President Lincoln to the parents of Col. Ellsworth. The letter bears Mr. Lincoln's frank, and is postmarked "Washington, May 27, 1861:"

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25, 1861.—*To the Father and Mother of Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth:* MY DEAR SIR AND MADAM:—In the untimely loss of your noble son, our affliction here is scarcely less than your own. So much of promised usefulness to one's country, and of bright hopes for one's self and friends, have never been so suddenly dashed as in his fall. In size, in years, and in youthful appearance a boy only, his power to command men was surpassingly great. This power, combined with a fine intellect and indomitable energy, and a taste altogether military, constituted in him, as seemed to me, the best natural talent in that department I ever knew. And yet he was singularly modest and deferential in social intercourse. My acquaintance with him began less than two years ago, yet through the latter half of the intervening period, it was as intense as the disparity of our ages and my engrossing engagements would permit. To me he appeared to have no indulgencies or pastimes, and I never heard him utter a profane or an intemperate word. What was conclusive of his good heart, he never forgot his parents. The honors he labored for so laudably, and, in the sad end, so gallantly gave up his life, he meant for them no less than himself.

In the hope that it may be no intrusion upon the sacredness of your sorrow, I have ventured to address you this tribute to the memory of my young friend and your brave and early-fallen son.

May God give you consolation which is beyond all earthly power. Sincerely your friend in a common affliction.

A. LINCOLN.

Deaths Abroad.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19, 1870.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. D. J. Williamson, the Consul of the United States at Callao, Peru, of the deaths of the following seamen:

Angelo Credon, Philip Tozier and Henry Rowland, of the Montpelier; O. L. Walker, of the Assyria; John Johnson of the Camilla; William Clancey, of the Ontario; and Charles Johnson, of the General Butler.

The legal representatives of the two last-named can obtain further information by addressing this Department.

THREE SONNETS.

I.—SPRING.

All poesy, it is the birth of youth;
All youth is love, all love is poesy.
And spring-time's youth and love and song, all three;
All men are poets in Love's world of truth.
With harps or without harps, it matters not,
For poesy is better lived than thought.
Dost mind what spring made young love musical—
What certain morn the strain per was confessed—
The reference-point of earthly pleasures all:
The poet's wand of magic, first, last, best:
Oh! young Love's dream—nay, young Love's awakening!
'Tis south the dreaming boy first wakes in spring—
First worships then a world of beauty rare,
Is born to love and song and all things fair.

II.—SUMMER.

The summer-time is young Love's luscious dream—
One trance of all there is of bliss on earth.
I would have naught in Summer-time take birth,
Because it would wake me, and the morning's beam
Would drive me from the banks of Lethe stream.
The summer of the heart—it is most worth.
As sporting a selfishness that is diving;
The hermit heart, impulsive, satisfied,
Lives within the world its dreams define.
Too swiftly-sweet to harbor brighter bride;
And 'tis our glory that we thus can dwell,
Circling the universe in our one-heart cell,
Mingling our fleet unity with our earthly days,
And living the life of sweetest poet's lays.

III.—AUTUMN.

Our mother Nature, kind to hers always;
And yet, like parent true, severe withal—
As when o'er beauty hangs the dark death-pall.
She lends the face a sweet, angelic ray,
Till seems the soul to smile itself away.
Thus, when declining time doth reach the Fall,
She spreads a second summer over all—
The calm before the storm, the smile, decay,
Who live in beauty, die in beauty, too.—
And nature lives forever thus, I'm sure;
Then learn from her the Father's lesson true—
His Fall's a second Summer whose spring was pure;
And as she saith—"It is not hard to die."
Thus calm and beautiful be mein Eternity.

W. H. H. DUMANS.

GREENVILLE, Pa., Nov. 12, 1870.

NAVY YARDS.

Their Use in Time of Peace.

The war which created the American navy destroyed the American merchant service. Scores of merchant ships were then changed to men-of war; hundreds of sea-captains entered the naval service for the war; and thousands of sailors, trained to the free life and simple duties of the merchantman, voluntarily submitted themselves to the strict dicipline and dangerous duty of the men-of-war. As the chief dependence of the navy, in time of war, was the merchants service, it is now proposed to rely on the navy yards, and naval service to aid in reviving American navigation. The idea proposed is the employment of the national dock yards, in the time of peace, in the construction of a merchant marine, which shall do service, in the time of war, as a national navy. The various measures for reviving American navigation and reducing the American navy which were agitated during the last session of Congress, had this result; and, as yet, no other. The plan is still merely a suggestion of that debate, and, not yet having taken shape, remains to be considered in its details. Such a proposition, it is understood, will be introduced during the coming winter session of Congress, in a bill which will encourage the building of iron ships at American navy-yards, and the manning of the merchant marine with American seamen and American naval officers. That the nation must resort to some plan like this seems indisputable in the face of the experience of other countries. Instead of selling the national navy-yards, they should utilized, and employed more vigorously in a era of peace than those of war. It has been permitting her naval officers to engage in it that England has made her merchant service the finest in the world, and fitted her every sailor for instant duty as a man-of-war's man when occasion requires. Her naval stations are public ship-yards, at which merchant ships and men-of-war alike are built, and her iron ships are built alike at private and national ship-yards. It is to this resort we are urged by our experience and the advice of our leading officers. It seems the wiser one that other suggestion, to sell the stations and reduce the navy, which in an emergency might be indispensable to national safety. Since it is simply a question of destroying or utilizing a great power, there can be no hesitation in choosing, and the American Congress can hardly refuse its consent if a plan shall be devised to convert our idle naval stations into busy dock-yards, nor fail to extend every aid of legislation for the consummation of that desirable achievement. "Ships and naval organizations," says the letter from Secretary Robeson, of May 30th to the House Committee on Naval Affairs, "can not be extemporized like regiments, but are the growth and product of long-continued industry and skill." And this, which is true enough of ships, is pre eminently the fact in respect to their birth-place, the navy-yard. Its growth is inevitably slow. The dismantling of any one of those already completed is not, therefore to be hastily resolved upon—W. F. G. SHANKL, in *Harper's Magazine for December.*

PHYSICAL DEGENERATORS.

A Woman's Growl at Sewing Machines.

Do not imagine for a moment that the writer of this tirade is either an agent or in the interest of an agent for the sale of these health, strength and nerve-destroying instruments. No, indeed; I hate despise, abominate, detest, abhor, the very sight and sound of a sewing machine, and when you come to using one of them, language fails me. Any other tread-mill would be as easy to operate, and as conducive to health. They are a nuisance, one and all, and I do not see any choice in them. One kind is as bad as all the rest. I believe that the constant and continued use of any sewing machine would kill nine women out of ten, and break the constitution of the remaing one. It is such a constant wearing strain upon the nerves and muscles. If there is anything under the heaven that will make a woman cross and put her out of spirits and temper it is to run a sewing machine. Not long ago I heard a lady say, "After I have worked at my machine a few hours I am completely worn out, and in just that state of prostration physically and mentally that I must cry, consequently every garment that I finish receives a baptism of tears." And yet she went on stitching, ruffling and embroidering, until the articles composing her own and her children's wardrobe were miracles in the way of fine and beautiful needle work.

Sewing machines are now very common indeed, and two-thirds of the possessors of these negative blessings will tell you, that for some reason or other, they are not nearly as well as they used to be; they have a dreadful pain in their back, their limbs are weak and trembling, they are languid, the joints of their knees swell, their sides and shoulders ache, or they have a lameness across their chest. You suggest that the machine may have something to do with it, and they are up in arms at once. "Yes, it tires them, but they could not get along without it, they would not part with it for any money if they couldn't get another. They could not possibly dress like other people if it was not for the machine." And you repeat mentally that convenient saying about "the fools," and add, "die then, if you had rather be out of the world than out of the fashion."

Justice constrains me to admit that sewing machines are well enough in themselves, and that their work is of exceeding beauty and stability, but it is the abuse of them that does the mischief. If a hard worked mother of a family would take a nice machine in good order, and do her sewing with it in a plain manner, as she was obliged to do before the advent of machines, and take the time thus gained for rest and recreation, it would prove a real blessing. But in the way they are used, they are frequently a curse. I conscientiously believe that the most universal use of the sewing machine in the middle classes is the cause of much of the physical degeneracy and lack of health, vigor and vitality, which is so common among a large class of girls and young women. I am aware that many people will call this idea a hobby and laugh it to scorn, but I am sure any thoughtful and reasonable person will agree with me in a measure. Those who laugh at my theory I will first ask if they ever saw a fat or even respectable looking horse in the never ending wheel of a threshing machine or a wood saw.

WANTED—A FEW CROESUSES.

One Hundred and Twenty-five Millions of Dollars to be Divided Among Fifty Persons.

To the Editor of the *World*: SIR: Perhaps New York may put in a claim to the champion belt for discovering heir ships. As to the immense doughty Sir Francis Drake, whose exploits under the patronage of Queen Bess have furnished the material for half the sea romances ever written, the truth may be told in a few words, and the true heirs to this little property discovered without invoking the famed fortune-hunters of New Jersey. The true American heirs do not claim to be the lineal descendants of Sir daughter of the fifth Sir Francis Drake, whose Christian name was Elizabeth. She was married to a gentleman by the name of William Corey. They came to this country and settled in Rhode Island. They died of small-pox, and were both buried in one grave. Their only offspring were two sons, John and William. William was married and became the father of ten children—six sons and four daughters, the last of whom, William by name, died at the old homestead about four weeks ago. The great grand-children of William Corey and Elizabeth Drake who claim the right of heirship to the estate of Sir Francis Drake, number about fifty. There is no mistake about this business. If this should be read by anyone having a personal interest in the matter, please address Sarah Tenant, Edinburg, Saratoga county, New York. More geese than drakes will turn up.

A SINGULAR circumstance connected with the present war in Europe is that immense progress is being made in the provisioning of the troops. The pea sausage furnishes the German soldier in the field a pleasant dish at any time with only very little preparation. Another invention does away with the disagreeable hard tack. A baker at Spandau, Prussia, after many vain attempts, has at last succeeded in inventing a bread that will keep for more than eight weeks just as fresh as the day after it is baked. A commission appointed by the Prussian Government to test the process have found it practicable, and so the Government has purchased the secret of him for a large sum.

FRANKLIN, PA.

The Lecture Season.

FRANKLIN, Nov. 21, 1870.

TO THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE: The Lecture Committee of this city will open their course for the season of 1870-1 on Friday evening, the 25th inst., with a lecture by the Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, on "The Duel between France and Germany; its Lessons to Civilization." Ample arrangements have been made by the Committee for the accommodation of all. A special train will leave Oil City at 6:30 P. M. on the J. & F. R. R. and return after the lecture. E

Imitation of Nature.

Thousands of diseases could be cured if doctors gave close observation to the movements and indications of nature, whose wise and beneficient laws are sure to carry us safely through illness contravened by our own meddlesomeness or folly—DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE has been prepared with the full purpose in view to heal the lungs, remove obstructions, purify the blood and cure all those diseases of the lungs which ultimately lead to consumption. It cured one of the former editors of this paper of a cough in one dose. It is a wonderful medicine, and is without an equal even in the cure of consumption in its early stages. If your druggist does not keep it, send five dollars to Dr. Keyser, and he will send four bottles securely boxed, by express, with full directions how to use it.

MAGNETIC SPRING WATER.

Sold in Pittsburgh by the case or single dozen only at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S
Drug Store,

CORNER OF PENN AND SIXTH STREETS.

☞ Call and examine this new and wonderful remedy, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE.
Corner Penn and Sixth streets.

SHALL NATURE BE SUSTAINED?

To give debilitating medicines to the weak is about as sensible as it would be to try to help a man to his feet by kicking him when he was down.

That sort of practice is going out of fashion. It has filled so many graveyards that people no longer believe in it.

If those who are not strong by nature expect to avoid the attacks of disease, they must endeavor to acquire the vigor necessary to resist it.

How is this to be done? Common sense suggests by the use of invigorating medicine.

The great object is to STRENGTHEN THE SYSTEM WITHOUT EXCITING IT.

This object is accomplished by the judicious use of the most potent and genial of all vegetable tonics and alteratives, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Many valuable properties are combined in this preparation. It improves the appetite and renders digestion easy and perfect.

It gives steadiness to the nerves, induces a healthy natural flow of bile; prevents constipation without unduly purging the bowels; gently stimulates the circulation, and by promoting a vigorous condition of the physical system, promotes, also, that cheerfulness which is the truest indication of a well-balanced condition of all the animal powers.

Summer leaves both the body and the mind more or less exhausted. Now is the time to recruit them, and thus forestall the malarious fevers and other complaints which prostrate so many thousands every Fall.

NEW ADVERTISEM

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

no23:tf

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JOHNS & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, November 22, 1870.

The money market is rather more favorable for borrowers this week, who can present paper acceptable to the banks. There is, however, a fair proportion of really first class paper, that is compelled, from reason or another, lack of influential friends, or bank favoritism, to seek aid through private sources. The rates of interest continue unchanged.

The local stock market is without special interest. There is but little doing in them. Holders of good securities are not tempted by the high prices at which many of them rate, and buyers are indisposed to further put up the prices by bidding for bonds or shares that already pay but very moderately on the investment.

Gold has been steady most of the day, but closes a little more active at an advance of ¼ per cent over the early morning quotations. We see no reason, thus far, for changing our previous opinion, that it is as yet higher than a fair estimate of the condition of financial affairs warrants.

Government bonds are firmer, and the dealings are larger. Quotations vary but slightly from those of yesterday.

The stock market is quiet and without special interest. The comparative quotations furnished us will exhibit the course of the market for the day:

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from the latest sales by wire:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Bonds—1881		
5-20s 1865	97¾	97¾
" 1865	97¾	97¾
" 1865 new	97¾	97¾
" 1867	100¾	100¾
" 1868	100¾	100¾
10-40s	100¾	100¾
Currency 6's	110¾	110¾
Railways.		
New York Central	92¾	92¾
Erie	20	20
Reading	101¾	101¾
Lake Shore	93¾	93¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93¾	93¾
Rock Island	111¾	111¾
Chicago & N. W.	79	79
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾
N. York Common	93¾	93¾
" Preferred	101¾	101¾
Ohio & Mississippi	32½	32½
Wabash	38½	38½
Do preferred	74	74
Adams Express	65	65

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	11¼	6-30 Jan. & July. 1865	9¾
U. S. 6-20s 1862	7¾	6-30 Jan. & July. 1865	9¾
U. S. 6-20s 1864	7¾	6-30 Jan. & July. 1868	9¾
U. S. 6-20s 1865	7¾	U. P. R. R.	93¾
U. S. 6-20s 1867	7¾	Cen. Pacific	18¾
U. S. 10-40s	93¾	Cv. Pacific	18¾

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, November 22, 1870.

Trade in general merchandize is fair, about as good as is usual at this season of the year, and about all that can be expected under existing circumstances. There is a very good local demand for all of the leading commodities, and a fair business in the aggregate, but there is little or no inquiry for export, and trade would be greatly benefited if there was. A good export trade would relieve us of a great deal of the grain and produce business, and we are in hopes that the completion of the Connellsville railroad, giving Pittsburgh another outlet to the sea-board, will bring this about. There was a time, some eight or ten years ago, when there was considerable business done between Pittsburgh and Baltimore; then shipments of flour and grain and produce generally were of very common occurrence, and the case can no doubt be that the completion of the road above referred to, will do much towards re-establishing the business relations that then existed, and both cities will be greatly benefitted thereby.

APPLES—The arrivals continue fair and the market is quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote at $2.50@3 per bbl for fair to prime; $3.50@3.75 for choice, in small lots. So far as we can learn, there is no buyer over round lots above $3, and they must be of good quality and in good condition to bring this figure.

BUTTER—Rules at 40@45 cts per pound, as to quality.

ASHES—Pearls and soda ash, 6; refined, 4½; Pots, 5½@6. Dole 7½.

BEANS—Sales at 30 to 35 cents.

BRANS—The receipts are interesting and the market is easier, though prices are unchanged at $16@16 per ton.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is dull and cannot be quoted above $4.50@4.75 per cwt.

BUTTER—There is no improvement to note in the demand and with continued large receipts, and, in addition, an unusually heavy supply, the market is very dull, though prices remain unchanged; we continue to quote at 30@32c for common to fair, and 35@40c for good to prime.

BROOM CORN—Quoted at 8@9c.

CHEESE—Is quite active and firm. Western Reserve factory, 18@19c; New Factory, 17@18c; Ohio Goshen, 19@20; New York Goshen, 19@21c.

CRANBERRIES—Very irregular, ranging all the way from $3@6 per bbl, the outside figure for Bachelor's.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands 21, in a jobbing way, and 20 in large lots.

CIDER—Is dull, unsaleable, and the supply is large, though prices are nominally unchanged at 10@12c per gal, according to quality and size of barrels.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at $6@6 per ton, and Pittsburgh at 15@18c per bushel.

CORDAGE—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at 9½c, and Oakland Manilla at 10½ per lb.

CANDLES—Sperm, 45@50c; Carbon hard; Wax, 30@35c.

DRIED FRUITS—Quiet and unchanged. New crop Peaches, 4@5c for quarters and 7@8 for halves. Apples, 3@4c; sliced 6@6½. Blackberries, 10@11.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged—receipts continue small, but the demand is light at the present. We continue to quote at 27@28c for prime, in small lots.

FEATHERS—Demand is improving but there is no change whatever in prices; No. 1 live geese, 65@70c; mixed, 60@65c.

FISH—The market is not as strong as it has been for several days past, and, as we notice that one large dealer has withdrawn his quotations, we infer that he thinks the market has ruled rather too high for the present demand. We continue to quote at $5.75@6 for No. 1 mackerel, but we think, therefore, as prices are now tending lower, that we will not be warranted in holding to them much longer, and we continue to quote at $5.50@5.75 for spring mackerel; $4.50@4.75 for No. 2 do; $3.50@4 for No. 3 do; $4.50@5 for trout; $5@5.50 for white. Rye flour is dull and unchanged at $5 per bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is nominal and in demand, but the market is not so strong, and the business entertained by closer local views of values, and more conservative bidding. We quote No. 1 red at $1.30@1.32; No. 2 red, $1.25@1.27, and white at $1.35@1.40. There are very few offerings of No. 1 spring, and for prime and choice parcels, but few are seeking to buy, and no transactions of importance to-day. Oats are quiet and unchanged at 45@46c for prime to choice in store. Corn is dull and weak at 70@72c for prime to choice yellow in store, and 68@70c for prime to choice mixed. Rye is quiet and unchanged at 85c. Barley is quiet and unchanged at 90c@$1 for prime to choice. Timothy seed is dull at $3@3.25 per bushel.

GROCERIES—There is nothing new or important to be said in regard to the general market; the demand continues light, and buyers generally seem to be holding back very sparingly, while in regard to prices there are no changes whatever.

Coffee—Choice Rio, 23; Prime, 22½; Good, 21; Fair, 20; Ordinary, 19. Sugar—Cuba, Muscovado, 9@9½; Cuba, Clarified, 10@10½; Cuba, Refined, 11@11½; Crushed, 12½; Powdered, 12½; Granulated, 12½; Coffee, 12

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Government Observer of the Weather Bureau.

Pittsburgh Nov. 23, 1870.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Height of Barometer	29.10	29.05	29.11
Change since last report	.04	.06	.06
Thermometer	35°	39°	28°
Change in last 24 hours	3°	4°	2°
Direction of wind	S.	N.E.	N.E.
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	7	4	2
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	.02	.01	.02
Force of wind reduced to Beaufort scale—approx	A	B	A.
Amount of cloud			
Rain-fall since last report—inches and hths			
State of weather	2	3	3

Notes—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the Barometer since the last reports are given; decrease being marked below and throughout the table by the minus sign.

Character of the winds, to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow; 6, cloudy covered.

JAMES WEST, Observer Sergeant.

Damp—Yesterday.

Sloppy—Last night.

Thanksgiving—To-morrow.

Soft—Underfoot yesterday.

The Drummer Boy is coming.

Political pot beginning to boil.

Thanksgiving entertainments numerous.

Rain yesterday, gratifying to the coal men.

Opposition to sewer law in Allegheny subsiding.

Indications of coming holidays—at the stores.

Fine Havanas at Negraw's, No. 45 Ninth street.

In abundance—Candidates for municipal offices.

A choice lot of Toilets at Negraw's, No. 45 Ninth street.

Suggestion of the week—Who will be next Mayor? Who?

The Post Office will open from 8 A. M. to 9 A. M. on Thanksgiving Day.

Do you want an elegant meerschaum? Go to Negraw's, 45 Ninth street.

Fine Cut chewing and smoking tobacco, all grades, at Negraw's, 45 Nine street.

Now is the time to enforce that ordinance regulating the cleaning of sidewalks.

Secretary Mottomiller's office, in the third story of City Hall, Allegheny, has been refitted.

Mr. Charles Sumner lectures to-morrow (Thanksgiving) evening in the Methodist Episcopal church.

The grand military and civic ball of the Washington Infantry comes off this evening at Lafayette Hall.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the well-known "Lough House," in Connellsville, is offered for sale.

Scotch Leslie's Almanac.—This is one of the most beautiful and useful of all the almanacs, and is for sale by W. A. Gildenfenny, 46 Fifth avenue.

Thieves entered the residence of Mr. Wm. Chambers, Montgomery avenue, Allegheny, Monday night. They were frightened off and secured nothing.

Rehearsal.—On Friday evening next there will be a rehearsal of the Drummer Boy of Shiloh, at Lafayette Hall, by Post No. 3 G. A. R. A full attendance is desired.

The First and North Presbyterian congregations will unite in Thanksgiving Day services, by Rev. A. A. Hodge will preach the sermon in his church, Lincoln avenue.

The exports of petroleum from the port of Philadelphia last week amounted to 79,651 gallons crude and 1,000,000 gallons refined; this year, have been 43,88,778 gallons. Seven ships, twelve barks and three brigs are now loading at Philadelphia.

A Candidate.—F. J. Hauch, Esq., the well known druggist of the Eleventh ward, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Select Council. If elected and it seems quite probable he will be, he will make a most intelligent member of that body.

Sunday.—John H. and Alex Shaw, the well-known auctioneers, have removed to their store in the Custom House, and can best the world getting up tasteful, exquisitely combined and tempting bouquets. Call and get one for the coming evening party or entertainment.

Fine Suits.—we direct attention to the advertisement in this morning's GAZETTE, of the property on Fourth avenue, for sale. This location cannot be excelled for business or residence purposes and the buildings thereon are in good condition. Title indisputable. Terms easy and price moderate.

A young man, fun and fancy, who has figured in fashionable circles, is wanted at an up-town Allegheny's office. He has succeeded in losing the gateway of a steamboat, a thousand dollars worth of perfumery, clothes brushes, pocket knives and whatever else is within a month's distance and whisper concealed within a month would like the delightful would like to view him.

Sycamore.—In our list of the oldest Allegheny yesterday, we placed John H. Wells, Esq., in Sycamore street. We should have said Mr. Andrew Wylie, instead of living retired in Washington, Pa., as stated, is at present sitting on Associate Law Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States District of Columbia.

Ordination.—Rev. D. R. Wilson, a licentiate under the care of the Presbytery of New York, has been ordained as an evangelist, a full set of ministry, and installed pastor of the Old School Reformed Presbyterian Congregation in Allegheny, on Monday last. The Rev. Mr. Wilson is an earnest Christian clergyman, and an able preacher.

The Republicans of the "Bloomfield" end of the Sixteenth ward will meet at the Upper School House at 7½ o'clock, and the Democrats of the same ward will meet at 8 o'clock in the lower School House on the same night at the same hour, for the purpose of nominating candidates for ward offices.

By order of the
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

An Inquiry.—Last night there was a row in a saloon on Fifth avenue near the Court House, and a man was thrown out and the door-knob knocked a man senseless. The police were called. They surveyed the premises and the man, and came to the conclusion that they had "opposed him," after which they departed. This is about the length of the report we have. How's this for efficiency?

Thrown Out.—Yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, Wm. Wilson, of Lawrence, with his brother, was sitting in his buggy on Liberty street, opposite the Grain Elevator, waiting for a train to pass, when a team of horses, with a wagon came dashing down Grant street. A collision was imminent, and the occupants of the buggy, Mr. Wilson and his brother, were severely injured, and the buggy considerably damaged.

To be Turned Over.—Yesterday morning a meeting of the Directors of the Pioneer and Monongahela Turnpike Company was held at the office of the Clerk of the Courts for the purpose of deciding upon some disposition of the fund. The meeting was called to order, Wm. M. Gormley, Esq., President. Col. Joe Brown officiating as Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Edward Greg, the Secretary was instructed to notify the several members of the Board that a meeting of the Company would be held at the office of the Clerk of the Courts Dec. 5, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which they were requested to attend and be prepared to report the financial condition of the Society, with a view to deciding upon some disposition of the money. The meeting then adjourned.

Thanksgiving.

There are a number propositions pending relative to the disposition of that $4,000, one of which is to erect a monument at some point in the city to the first soldier killed in the service. Another is to purchase "paid up life policies." Another insurance company for those members of the Association who are still in the service of the city as firemen. How would a monument to the "unexpended balance" that made the Society exist be? We would say that the import of them will be we are unable to say, but await the action of the Society December 1st.

MUSIC, MIRTH AND FEASTING.

The St. Cecilia Band—A Happy Reunion Last Night—Speeches, Sentiment and Terpsichorean—An Enjoyable Occasion.

Last evening one of those enjoyable and felicitous events which come not too often in life, and are therefore the more highly prized, occurred at the elegant dining rooms of Schildecher, in Diamond alley. The occasion was the annual fraternal reunion of the St. Cecilia Cornet Band, of which, many who recognize the name, will have pleasant recollections. The St. Cecilia is not, as some might be led to suppose from the name, a "Dutch" band, but an organization of most genial gentlemen and apt natural musicians connected with the Catholic church, who have banded themselves in a fraternal union, for the cultivation of their aesthetic tastes, especially in the direction of music, and for improvement with the further view of mental, moral and social culture. It has been organized about two years, and is now in a flourishing here, with no special instruction and no income but a genuine enthusiasm and love for the art, have by their natural aptitude in the difficult art, and placed their organization in that respect upon a par with our most proficient and popular musical organizations of its marked success—and this may be said without boasting or offensive distinction—is undoubtedly owing to the fact that every member of the present leader of the musicians, Mr. James P. O'Neill, a gentleman as affable and companionable as he is skilled in wielding the baton. All, however, have done well and have made their "St. Cecilia" a fraternal society, of which nothing in demerit can be said, and much in praise can be accorded. The entertainment of last evening, which was projected by the band and taken to the City Hospital, and after he had been there some time his wife and children, who had been separated and left destitute, were brought to the hospital and placed in the Catholic hospital, where they remained for some months, and then he was discharged cured of this time, and by some means found from the hospital and went to Cincinnati, from which place he has returned to the city, we will hand him over to the public and ask for Lynch law. Treat's all.

Westminster College.

Pursuant to notice published in these columns some time since, a large meeting of the Alumni of Westminster College, located at New Wilmington, Lawrence county, Pa., was held in the College building on the 6th instant. Quite a number of the graduates of the College of the first graduates of the institution that have ever matriculated were present from distances, and the occasion was one of much interest. The meeting was called to order by the President, Rev. Dr. Wilson, of the class of 1853, and the first event of importance in the history of the College was then recalled, and the first graduate was called upon to respond to the first toast. This was followed by a number of others, each of which was responded to by a graduate of the class represented by the toast. The exercises were interspersed with pleasant, witty and instructive speeches—all short and to the point—from a number of gentlemen who were successively called upon. The remarks from their very spontaneity and absence of all formality, were all the more enjoyable and highly appreciated.

The pleasant ceremonies appropriately gave way at about eleven o'clock to another feature of the programme, which necessitated an adjournment to the capacious hall of Prof. Cowley, Esq., President. Col. Joe Brown officiating as Secretary.

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A HOMICIDE.

A Man Severely Beaten—Died from His Injuries.

Some weeks since we published an account of Mr. Archibald Newton, a resident of the city, having been knocked down and robbed while leaving the gateway of a steamboat, at some point on the Ohio river, and the fact of his having been brought back to the city in a helpless condition.

It appears that Mr. N. was at Charleston, West Va., on the works, and about two months since his wife received a letter from him stating that he would be at home in a few days. A day or two after the letter was written he took passage on a small steamer for Wheeling, on his way home, and at some point on the Ohio, near Indianapolis, fell in with another boat in "rounding too," and when a landing was effected the passengers were requested to go ashore while the boat was being examined, to see if it had been damaged by the collision. Mr. Newton was the last one of the party to leave the boat, followed by the mate. Just as he stepped on shore he was struck on the head and knocked down, and was severely injured, as the other passengers all passing over him, and when he recovered the senses he was laying on a bale of hay and was robbed of his watch, valued at $200 and a silver watch. He was also severely hurt internally and bruised on both sides. He remained in the hospital for a few days, when he was placed in the Catholic hospital, where he remained for some months, and then he was discharged cured of this time, and by some means found from the hospital and went to Cincinnati, from which place he has returned to the city, we will hand him over to the public and ask for Lynch law. Treat's all.

NOT THE MAN.

How Some of Our Detectives were Sold—They Go for a Thief and Catch a Cuff.

A Couple of occurrences since some of the detectives on the Mayor's office Strong-end a point and week a Long way up one of the Rivers by Some light to work up a case of larceny, and if possible catch the thief or thieves, who, it is thought, inhabit an old Roxbury in the neighborhood of a certain railroad station, where they congregate at night, they say, to smoke, and when the eye of no man is upon them, break in the freight cars and take from them such articles as they can find, and then hail hack to their hiding places. For some time past a system of thieving has been going on at the railroad depot of the First Presbyterian Church of Birmingham. November 9, 1870; 96 x 120 feet on Sarah street, East Birmingham.

James B. Nazarie to E. S. Warner, October 1, 1870; 20 x 50 on Ninth street, Pittsburgh, and in the rear of above lot; being 17 x 50 and 7 inches, with buildings.....$7,500.

Jacob Heilbing to Thos Berger, November 7, 1870; part of lot No. 8 in plan of lots of Augustus Hoeveller, et. al., in Fifteenth Ward, Pittsburgh, with building.....$1,500.

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Jacob Doolittle to David J. Griffith, November 21, 1870; lots Nos. 3 and 4 in Doolittle's plan of lots in Robinson Township.....$1,377.

Thomas McClurg to Lizzie J. Lafferty, November 15, 1867; lot No. 5 in Thomas McClurg's plan of lots, Lower street, Clair Township.....$1,600.

Wm. and James Murdock to Samuel P. Brown, September 18, 1869; lot Nos. 13 and 14 in said Murdock's plan of lots Twentieth Ward, Pittsburgh.....$1,500.

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Railroad Signals.

Very many persons who travel occasionally on railroads are much at a loss to understand the various signals that are used, some of which are made with the steam whistle and others with flags. An exchange paper furnishes the following interesting explanation of these:

One whistle signifies "Down brakes." Two whistles, "Off brakes." Three whistles, "Stop, up." Continuous whistling is the alarm. A rapid succession of short whistles is the "Cattle alarm." A sweeping parting of hands at the level of the eyes is a sign to "Go ahead." A downward motion of the hand, with extended arms, signifies "Stop." A backward motion of the hand is a signal to "Back up." Continuous motion of the hand, when a lantern is raised and lowered vertically it is a signal for "Starting;" when swung at right angles or obliquely to the track, "Stop;" swung in a circle, "Back the train." A red flag waved upon the track indicates "Danger;" hoisted at a station, it is a signal to "Stop;" stuck up by a roadside, it is a signal of danger on the train ahead; carried unfurled by a locomotive, it signifies "Reduce speed and approach prepared to stop;" when swung vertically, and gives warning that another (special) engine will soon come along on the same track.

In Search of a Wife.

Mr. George W. Timby, a resident of Vespers, Beaver county, came to the Mayor's office yesterday morning and entered complaint against a certain old woman in search of his wife, Matilda Timby, who he says left home on Friday last, and came toward the city, since which time her friends have been unable to hear from her. He says she is subject to spells of mental derangement, and when suffering from them wanders away from home. He thinks she is in the city and has by this time recovered from the attack and will be all right. He left for home with the purpose of searching the records there while they slumbered.

EDUCATIONAL.

"Mixed Schools."

EDITORS GAZETTE: *Gentlemen*:—To attempt any answer to an article, which is radically wrong, a denial of man's equality, and a surrender of all the great principles for which we have struggled for more than a century, is by no means a pleasant task; but duty and devotion to the God-given precepts of Truth, Liberty and Equality, demand an utterance.

Why were colored schools established? That the element of antagonism might not be developed, or the nice perceptions of the "dominant race" be kept free from that distasteful contact? Did the Rev. Charles Avery, that good old christian gentleman, endow a college that there might be a grand dividing line between the races? Did he say—"My dear colored brethren, I give you this college for your use that you may in no way offend my race, while you are in the pursuit of knowledge?" No, assuredly no—schools were established and Avery colleges endowed that while the struggle for equal rights was waging, the youthful minds of our race might not be left in darkness.

Again, what has social equality to do with the question of equal school privileges? Are families bound to social intercourse because their children attend the same school? Because we may meet on the same ticket with you are you bound to put his name on your visiting list? The idea is ridiculous, and must certainly originate from some new-born Rip Van Winkle, who has been in a sleep-bedimmed ideas cannot keep pace with this enlightened age.

We are all human beings, and while the same divine power is over us we are subject to a common destiny, and to a common law both human and divine. In this respect we have equal responsibilities, and punishments. God has made no exceptions in His great law. He made no "dominant race," and I thank God the great liberal spirit that is now pervading the nation, the only spirit that makes our dear country truly great, noble and free, has also eradicated from its laws every exception.

The school laws of Pennsylvania contain no such degrading sentiments as pervade the article I answer; that question is with the people. They have equal rights and duties in public schools, and justice maintains an equal right to, and share of, their privileges and benefits. To argue this fact would show a great ignorance of the laws of the country as does that miserable attempt to disprove it.

It claimed that having colored schools would give colored teachers no employment, a sentiment well illustrated by the woman who would not let her son go into the water until he could swim. Again, that "we are not ready for the change." Can as instructor of youthful minds, living in such an age of progress as the present, give utterance to such ideas and endeavor to prove them? Colored men have been elected to Congress from the South, the whole liberal spirit of the country rejoicing thereat; a colored teacher in charge of a white school in Massachusetts; mixed schools existing in Meadville and Corry in our own State; and yet "we are not ready for the change! Will the people of Pittsburgh and Allegheny accept this as an axiom and quietly fold their hands upon it? Will we make and *write* it not ready for the change, but I dare affirm that his individual assertion will not be applicable to the thousands in this community—who are not only ready themselves but by their labor and earnestness in the cause of human rights, will oblige their fiercest opponent to be ready also.

The voice of that article speaks from the graveyard of the past, and would only awaken the spirit of prejudice to renewed vigor, which, sorely wounded in the struggle, has lain down to die, but thank God, the advocate of coming victory drown its feeble notes; and there comes a time not far distant when prejudice will be no more, and the halls of the country of the earth, combined in one great blast, will not avail to raise it from its deep, deep grave!

It is our task to hasten this great day of victory, and doubly is he traitorous who forges weapons for our enemies—who casts his vote for the director who would deny his child a place in any school, or deny any teacher that position in any school which his talents claim—not only is he a traitor to himself and his children, but to the principles that have been warring for a century against his oppressors.

Though this duty devolves upon each and every one of us, yet it is colored teachers' peculiar and solemn duty so to educate their pupils that they will be in advance of the times, and thus ready to meet the progress of the age. They must consult their pupils' interest first, rather than their own, and if their work be suspended, their position lost in serving the advancement of progress, they should glory in being a martyr to a glorious cause. With "God on our head and heart within us," let them put their whole energy to the work and take a place for themselves among their talents fit them. Lose position, friends, if need be; if there be no niche for them in their day and generation, they will make one. Any obstacle in the march of progress for future generations, who will win the race.

"Be not like dumb driven cattle,
But be heroes in the strife;"
Wounded, maybe, in the battle,
For the cause we'll lose a life.

"Let us then be up and doing
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,"
We're no time to stand and wait.

A COLORED TEACHER.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

TUESDAY, November 22.—The Supreme Court met at ten o'clock, A. M. Present, Chief Justice Thompson and Justices Read, Agnew and Williams.

In the case of Wood, Morrell & Co., vs. the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad Company, the bond for $10,000, with sureties, as required by Court, was filed and approved.

Cook et. al. vs. Mackrell et. al. Rule to show cause why affirmation of judgment should not be vacated, argued, and by agreement in writing filed, judgment vacated.

Orr's administrator's vs. Kelly. Argued by Foster and Hamilton for plaintiff in Error. Parviance contra.

Commonwealth vs. Keenan, Q. S., Allegheny county. Argued by McCormick and Duff for plaintiff in error, and by Moore contra.

Brown vs. Finney, C. P. Argued by Woods and Burgwin for plaintiff in error, and by Achesoncontra.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

TUESDAY, November 22.—Court met at 10 o'clock, Judge Collier on the bench. The following business was transacted:

National Bank of Commerce vs. Frances E. Tanner, executor of James P. Tanner deceased. This was an action in the nature of the case. Verdict for plaintiff for the sum of $580.27.

Thomas Davidson vs. same defendant. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,154.62.

A. B. W. Gill vs. same defendant. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $577.96.

A motion for a new trial was made on the part of the defendant in the case of Yeakle vs. Frazer.

Court then adjourned until next Monday.

A Joint Affair.

Anniversary celebrations are by no means uncommon in this vicinity, but there was one took place last evening which was something out of the usual form and rather a novelty in its way. We refer to a joint anniversary celebration of the birth day of Masters Peter Gallasmith and John Holtzheimer, the former having attained his fourth year, while the latter, for the first time, celebrated the anniversary of his birth day by being but one year old. The fighters of these young gentlemen, Capt. Gallasmith, of the Iron City Hall, and Mr. William Holtzheimer, of the Continental, are fast friends, and these, their first and only boys happening to first see the light on the same day of the month, resolved to celebrate the occasion jointly. Friends of both these gentlemen were invited to assemble at Military Hall, where a banquet of a most sumptuous description was being was the order of the evening until twelve o'clock, when the entire assembly adjourned to the Continental, where a banquet similar to the Continental, where a banquet similar was served. It is sufficient to say that the banquet was prepared in Holtzheimer's best style. At the close of the feast, the young gentlemen in whose honor it was held were each presented with an elegant chair, and plate, one the exact counterpart of the other, except the inscriptions on the bowls, which were as follows:

"A birthday present to Master Peter Gallasmith" and the other "a birthday present to Master John Holtzheimer. The plates each bore the following inscription:

"NOVEMBER 22D, 1870."

Mr. Lynch, of the *Dispatch*, was called upon to present the articles on behalf of the parents, which he did in a most elegant manner.

Capt. Osgood, on behalf of the Duquesne Grays, presented each of the boys with a five dollar bill.

The Company then returned to Military Hall, where they "kept it up" in fantastic, &c., until the approach of morning.

The occasion will long be remembered by those who had the pleasure of participating in it as one of the bright pages in their life's history.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Esq., Recorder for Allegheny county, Tuesday, November 22, 1870:

Reuben Tustin to Catherine Tustin, September 10, 1866; 24 x 250 feet on Tustin street, city of Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$1,000.

School District of Birmingham to First Presbyterian Church of Birmingham, November 9, 1870; 66 x 120 feet on Sarah street, East Birmingham.

James B. Nazarie to E. S. Warner, October 1, 1870; 20 x 50 on Ninth street, Pittsburgh, and in the rear of above lot; being 17 x 50 and 7 inches, with buildings.....$7,500.

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J. B. HUBLEY & CO.

An Old Firm in a New Place.

Away back in the year 1826, when Pittsburgh was a mere village, the confectionery store of Robert Knox was opened on what is now First avenue, near Wood street. After several years of successful trade, it was found necessary to remove his place of business to one of larger size and of more central position, and consequently, in the year 1831, one of the buildings now occupied by his successors, Messrs. J. B. Hubley & Co., was erected. For a long number of years this store has been recognized by the good people of Pittsburgh as the place *par excellence*, where all of the toothsome things in the fruit and confectionery line were to be obtained. If a grand party or wedding was to be given, as a matter of course Knox was called upon to furnish the tables, which he generally did to the great satisfaction of all concerned. Business prospered, owing to close attention and great care, and in the year 1848 additional buildings were found to be necessary, and were erected; one of which, a four-storied one, was fitted up, with all of the modern improvements were included, and in its general outfit and completeness of details, and in the care and ready to receive the sleepers and rails, part of which material is already on the ground and the contract completed, will be in far the most direct and pleasant route from the northeast to the southwest, and must soon take precedence over all other lines.

The road which connects Sunbury with Lewistown on the Pennsylvania Railroad, is progressing rapidly towards completion, all the contracts having been let and ready to material is already on the ground and the work progressing with all speed. The line runs through the valley of the Shenandoah, across Virginia, Tennessee, Northern Alabama and Mississippi, to New Orleans. This, when completed, will be by